

Africa. I think it's important to express in no uncertain terms our legitimate concern about actions of South Africa.

We are working in harmony with Western alliance friends. We are in harmony with leaders in a and throughout the rest of the world. My decision has been to support sanctions against the sale of arms to South Africa. This will be done immediately by us.

If prediction is the United Nations adopt such a resolution, and it be overwhelmingly supported by nations of the world. This will be done with a direction from me that be carried out. It would include prohibition against the sale of spare parts to weapons and we will also, of course, assess other actions that might be taken in the future.

I don't know yet what the negotiations might be between us and the nations that I describe to you, but this is appropriate action in my opinion, we still hope that South Africa not sever themselves from the rest of the world community, that they will cooperate with us in bringing peace. That they will move in a rapid evolutionary way toward restoring granting for the first time those human rights that we hold so dear.

4. Natural Gas Pricing

Q. Mr. President. There is talk on Capitol Hill that the Administration would accept a bill that sets the pricing of natural gas at \$1.85 per mcf and I said that you would only sign a bill that was fair to the consumers, if the Congress were to pass a bill setting the price at \$1.65, would you sign it?

A. I don't want to get into the role saying I will or will not sign a bill if it has this or that in it. As you know, the negotiations on the House and Senate side both are very sensitive at this point and we had prospects several months ago in June and July of having complete failure in the House.

They debated and worked and very courageously came out with an acceptable package fairly close to what we proposed. I still stand behind the oposals that we made to Congress in April. I believe that's the best approach. The price for natural gas that we put forward was \$1.75. It involves slow but predictable increase in the price of natural gas that would be compatible with world prices and it had an accurate, I think an adequate description of the definition of new gas.

We also proposed to include both intrastate and interstate gas in this new program. That's still my position and that's what I'm going to fight for and work hard for in the conference committee, and then when the conference committee comes back to the House and Senate.

I have not had any secret or private agreements with anyone to modify our own original proposal. We stuck with

the universities, the economists, the business leaders, the labor leaders.

As you know, the SALT I agreement, the so-called interim agreement, provides for heavy disparity between us and the Soviets, with the Soviets having a right to have about one-third more launchers than we have, and about one-third more submarines than we have, and about one-third more submarine missiles than we have.

The Vladivostok Agreement which, as you know, has never been ratified, set a 2,400 limit on launchers, 1,320 limit on American missiles. We hope to reduce those levels. And there's a general agreement now that those levels will be reduced.

Also, for the first time, we have discussed in very strong terms and are close to an agreement on how many land-based ICBM MIRV missiles will be permitted. This is a new development.

But we've not yet reached final agreement between ourselves and the Soviet Union.

But I think, as I said in both Iowa and in Los Angeles, within a few weeks we'll have a demonstration of real progress. The detail signing of a treaty will take longer than that.

6. Indictment of Helms

Q. Mr. President, Attorney General Griffin Bell said recently that he has reached some decision now in his own mind as to whether or not it is proper and practical to seek an indictment against former C. I. A. Director Richard Helms. He also discussed some of the ways that he thought might be used to keep sensitive materials of national security value from being revealed in any trial that might ensue.

Have you reached any conclusion in your own mind on this matter, and is the issue of revealing national security material sufficiently resolved now so that the judgment can be made on the merits of a possible indictment itself?

A. I don't know. The Attorney General has not informed me about what his decision is. In fact, I had not known he had made a decision until I saw it in the press. I would presume, though, that before that decision is put into final form that he would discuss it with me. He has not yet done so.

7. Criticism of President

Q. Mr. President, Mr. Rhodes, the Republican leader of the House, says that your Administration is inept. And, as you know, a lot of people have been suggesting that you have not been able to cope with all of these problems and with all of these initiatives. Assuming you don't think there's a word of truth in any of that, will you tell us why you think the perception is abroad to

— the universities, the economists, the business leaders, the labor leaders.

And I don't see anything wrong with this or anything that I would have done differently. The fact that the easy solutions have not come forward immediately don't concern me because they are not the questions that can be resolved easily.

But I think that in the long run, certainly in retrospect after this year goes

nounced that I would, energy package. I predict rating would drop 15 percent.

There is a general country of optimism as revealed by Pat C. others. The economy's good attributes in it are recognized vividly. It is coming down fairly about 6 percent. The

Carter Promises a Slower

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that he had been listening to the critics. He also seemed less ebullient and more seriously optimistic than he had often been earlier in the year.

He admitted he had a big appetite for the "difficult and controversial," adding, "but I could not bring myself as President, responsible for our people's security and for the welfare of our citizens, for the redressing of some longstanding problems, to delay them simply to avoid controversy."

But he indicated, far more clearly than he had in the past, some realistic doubts about the art of the possible.

"It might take us three or four more years to reach a final conclusion on welfare reform, or tax reform," he said, a prediction he had not made before. It was, he said, better to get such difficult "problems on the table" and let the power centers and the people chew on them.

But, in a move that showed he was by no means innocent of political reality and of the need for careful timing, he said that his much heralded "tax reform" bill would be held back until a nearly exhausted Congress dealt with his energy policy proposals and with new financing for the depleted Social Security System. Mr. Carter was deliberately vague about whether the tax reform package would come at the end of this Congressional session or early next year—but it will definitely come.

Then, he clearly indicated, the country will be given a sort of breathing spell. "I was thinking the other day," he said softly, "about what new major innovative proposals might be forthcoming next year and the year after. I can't think of any. I think we have addressed all of the major problems already." He added, "I think most of the major debates now have already been initiated."

This was not quite as simple as the President made it sound. One of his top White House assistants said later that the President would probably try to introduce into Congress sometime in the next two years national health insurance legislation and a comprehensive "urban policy," since they are commitments already made by the President.

Nonetheless, his words may be a relief to critics like Arthur F. Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who only yesterday criticized Mr. Carter's eco-

nomic policies and suggested "the ability to simulate new policy planning framework stretched pretty thin."

The President did not say any of the supposed changes Burns had hinted at again, Mr. Carter seemed more than combative.

He said he "shared" the view that "we have created a business community of equals"—although he said he helped because urgent and urgent remedy.

Three different times in news conference Mr. Carter reform program would be at promoting capital encouraging capital investment that Mr. Burns had no

Mr. Carter said whether to reappoint term as chairman of the Fed expires in January, "I am a very able and outstanding man." [Question 2.]

And Mr. Carter

Christmas Planning

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter, accompanied by First Lady Rosalynn, had made a decision to return to the Christmas home to day that his wife adjusted to its new surroundings.

"I always spend Christmas at home," he said after a news conference.

He said that Mrs. Carter had the decision to remain at the holiday.

"The town has been unable to accommodate the needs of tourists and financially from the town to put . . . kind of structure intact."

He was asked if he would attend in December or a new year, summer, and replied as he did the last